MR. CROWELL'S UNLUCKY SPECULATIONS. USING TRUST FUNDS OF THE TALMAN ESTATE TO MAKE THE EMPIRE MINE A SUCCESS.

Gilbert L. Crowell, president of the Empire Silver Mining Company, has embezzled over \$600,000 of trust funds belonging mainly to the Talman estate. He spent the money on the Empire Mine in Utah, in which he also invested his own property. On February 12 he made an assignment in Hudson County, N. J., in which he has recently lived.

DETAILS OF THE EMBEZZLEMENT. A FORTUNE SPENT IN AN UNPROFITABLE MINING ENTERPRISE.

Twenty years ago Mr. Crowell was eashier of the People's Bank, in Caval-st. The close confinement of the bank impaired his health, and in 1866 he resigned his position and took charge of the Talman estate. The property belonged to Mrs. Cornelia A. Atwell, her sister, Miss Catharine C. Talman, and their aunt, Miss Caroline Talman. Mr. Crowell was duly constituted their agent and given a power of attorney by the ladies, and theoceforward they relied implicitly on him in all business transactions. A good deal of the real estate, improved and unimproved, was in the vicinity of Central Park, and th ough the rapid appreciation in value of such property the estate increased very much in value. Mr. Crowell proved himself to be a good business man. His investments of the surplus income of the sisters in most instances showed sound judgment. In 1868 the Talmans went to Europe for several months, and Mr. Crowell accompanied them business agent. The original securities, consisting of United States, State and city bonds, railroad bonds and stocks, and bonds and mortgages, turned over to Mr. Crowell when he took charge of the estate, were gradually increased until recently, when Mr. Crowell reported that there were in his possession securities worth nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars.

During the summer of 1879 Mr. Crowell was approached by some friends with offers to procure for him a large amount of the stock of the Empire Silver Mining Company. The mine is situated at Park City, Utah. It is a short distance from the famous Ontario Mine, which has paid more than \$3,000,000 in dividends to its stockholders. There were many who believed that the Empire was on the same lead as the Ontario, and that a comparatively small amount of money was needed to demonstrate this fact. Mr. Crowell was invited to visit the mine and see for himself what the prospects were. In company with four or five friends, he went to Park City and made as thorough an examination of the mine as a non-expert could make. He became an enthusiastic believer in the future of the mine. When he returned East he visited his friends, and by his representations induced a considerable number to invest in the stock. He purchased several thousand shares, and soon afterward was made president of the company. The office of the company was at No. 52 Wall-st.

ANTICIPATIONS THAT WERE NOT MET. The rosy anticipations of the shareholders of the mine were not verified. There seemed to be a demon of ill-luck hanging over the mine, ready to descend at the first opportunity that presented Itself. Water was struck before the miners had gone far below the surface. The mine was completely flooded before the necessary pumping machinery could be procured and put in place. When this had been done, the water pumped out, and the work of excavating resumed, other delays occurred. There seemed to be poor mauagement. Occasionatly, however, there were gleams of hope. lead was struck, ore was got and expensive machinery was cured to reduce it. Every one was sure that the extension of the Ontario lead had been reached. Then came the news that the hoisting works had taken fire and been consumed, and that

The Eastern stockholders by this time were in anything but a happy frame of mind. The stock, which was at one time quoted at \$2 per share, had fallen more than one-half." The president was advised to go to Park City and see if he could not bring about an improvement. He went there, accompanied by one or two of the heaviest stockholders, and they made another examination. By this time the mine had become pretty well filled with water on the lower levels. They reported the facts to the stockholders, and it was resolved to levy an assessment on the stock and use the proceeds once more to place the mine in working order. This was done. Many of the stockholders paid the assessment, but a considerable number did not do so. To get the mine into proper shape a certain amount of money was absolutely needed, and Mr. Croweil made up the deficiency, trusting to the future out-

put from the mine to repay him.

There seems no reason to doubt that he had use up all his own resources and procured the indorsement of notes to a considerable amount by his relatives and friends before he touched the trust funds committed to his care by the Misses Talman and Mrs. Atwell. He acted with energy. The former superintendent of the mine was dismissed and a new one placed in charge. The working force was increased and the explorations on the various levels were pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The new superintendent gave hopeful reports of the " that was struck from time to time, and it seemed for a while as if the main difficulties had been surmounted and success was about to crown the efforts of those who had struggled so long with misfortune. But the expenses of working the mine were heavy. It was thought that only a little additional expenditure would make a great success. Other assessments were levied on the stockholders who were even slower than before in responding to the call. Mr. Crowell found bimself reduced to the necessity of practically stopping work or advancing more money. Always there was the possibility o striking the Ontario vein, and in that case there would be no further trouble. It would mean a large fortune to the fortunate a considerable amount of the stock. The work of excavating and exploring was continued, but with no better results than beretofore. The veins that were struck proved to be illusory, and most of the ore extracted did not pay the cost of reducing.

COMPELLED TO MAKE AN ASSIGNMENT. The end came about a fortnight ago. Mr. Crowell awoke to the reality that he had used up all his own estate, amounting originally to about \$125,000; had appropriated trust funds to the amount of \$601,000; and had induced relatives and friends to indorse his notes to the extent of \$48,200. He called together a few relatives and friends and told them just how matters stood. Naturally they were thunderstruck. All knew that he was carrying a load in the Empire mine, them dreamed amount that had been sunk in the enterprise, aithough some of them were stockholders. They were more than ever surprised when President Crowell admitted that he had taken the funds committed to his care and to an extent that he could

aves, this city, and improved and unim-

OVER HALF A MILLION SUNK. | proved real estate at Arlington, N. J. He values the worth \$48,000, and say that it is mortgaged for its full value. The trust funds taken by Mr. Crowell. consisting of United States, State and city bonds and railroad bonds and stock, and disposed of by him, were owned as follows:

Mrs. Cornelia A. Atwell
Mrs. Caroline Talman
Miss Catharine C. Talman \$213,000 353,000 35,000 \$601,000 In addition to this, Mr. Crowell borrowed from Miss Caroline Talman \$40,000, which he secured to her by a mortgage on his real estate.

The following amounts are owed by Crowell on notes given by him and which are indorsed by various persons, who are good for the respective amounts:

....\$48,200 If the figures which he gives are correct, Mr. Crowell has sunk in the Empire mine in a little more than three years the sum of \$774,200. In addition to his real estate Mr. Crowell possesses the

following shares of mining stock: Empire Mine
Jet Consolidation Mine
San Antonio Mine
Silver Crown Mine
Miscellaneous

It is difficult to say what are the values of these shares. Some are almost worthless. If sold to day they would probably bring only a fraction of what they cost.

MR. CROWELL'S CAREER. Gilbert L. Crowell is a native of this city, and is about fifty-five years of age. He received a common-school education and when young went into mercantile house. From there he went into the People's Bank, in Canal-st., and was gradually promoted until he became its cashier. He held this post for several years, until his health failed. For several years he lived with his family in his house in West Fifty-third-st. Just before he became interested in the Empire Mine Mr. Crowell purchased a considerable tract of land at Arlington, N. J., and built a handsome residence there. The Metropolitan Elevated Raifroad had been constructed in front of his residence in West Fifty-third-st., and he was anxious to remove. He believed, too, that improved property at Arlington would pay handsomely on the investment. In person Mr. Crowell is of medium height, very sparely built, having the appearance of an invalid, with gray hair and mustache. He dresses neatly. He is reserved in manner and quiet of speech, except when with friends, when he becomes animated. He has a wife, a son who is married and now at the mine at Park City, and two grown-up daughters. Mr. Crowell is well known in the business community. He has always been deemed by his friends a good funancier and judge of real estate, and no one ever suspected him of dishonesty. The announcement of his embezzlement will be a great shock to his large circle of acquaintances. terested in the Empire Mine Mr. Crowell purchased

of acquaintances. A TALK WITH PRESIDENT HUNTER. Charles F. Hunter, president of the People's Bank, with which Mr. Crowell for many years was connected, was seen last evening by a TRIBUNE re-porter, "Our bank," he said in response to inquiries, "will not lose anything by the failure. Mr. Crowell owes us about \$7,000, all of which is secured. The security is in notes of responsible persons—no Empire Mining stock," with a smile, "I would not take off 10 per cent, to have our claims guaranteed. The loans were made at different times to Mr. Crowell, but he did not conduct his Wall street operations through us He kept a moderate account at our bank; such a one as I should expect a man of his apparent means and style of living to keep. The news of his trouble came on us like a thunder-clap. I had always considered him to be a man of the strictest integrity. I would never have suspected his probity, and he comes of first-class family stock. I never saw his house in New-Jersey, but I have susposed him to be living moderately. He was a man of good habits, and his mode of living was correct, in all that that inaples. I suppose the Empire Mine was the rock on which his fortunes struck.

"Mr. Crowell was raised in our bank," continued Mr. Hunter, "and his record, so far as I knew, was a good one. When the bank was organized in 1851 he came with us as a clerk. Previously he had had some clerical experience in me-trantle business. He was a ster of the structure of the suppose the suspenses he was capter for a short time—I think about two or notes of responsible persons-no Empire Mining

ome clerical experience in mercantile business. He was easher for a short time—I think about two or three years—working his way up from his first clerk-ship. After he became eashler his health was poor and we let him go to Europe for a year. On the way over he met Dr. Sims, who performed an oper-ation on him which restored his health. After Mr. ation on him which restored his health. After Mr. Crowell had returned and resumed his duties as eashier, Dr. Sims saw him again and advised him, if he did not wish again to break down his health, to take up some out-door business. It was under this advice that Mr. Crowell left us and took an office in Wall Street."

WHAT A FRIEND OF THE TALMANS SAYS. A friend of the Talman family, who has been con ected with many of their investments, said last evening: "I was never consulted by the Misses Talman or other members of the family with regard to their investments in Mr. Crowell's mining schemes. I suppose they knew that I would not have favored them. I have done a great deal of their business, and they never lost a cent through my advice. But Mr. Crowell possessed their confidence to an unlimited extent. He was a man who was likly to win trust. He had a good record in the banking business; was a quiet man, who would let you carry on the most of any conversation with him. I estimate that the Misses Talman and their relatives have lost between \$500,000 and \$600,000 through Mr. Crowell. Miss Catherine Talman loses about \$40,000 and Miss Caroline's losses are in the hundreds of thousands. Then the Houseman branch of the family has lost heavily. Still they have considerable property left, and I don't think any of them will be distressed through their losses. I suppose Mr. Crowell got their money in every way possible—through the middle of the money in every way possible—through the middle of the money in every way possible—through the middle of the money in every way possible—through the middle of the money in the Empire Mrs. and all other ways. It is a great pity that Miss caroline Falman should lose so much. She is an elderly lady, whose life has been full of charity and benevolence. Not long ago ale gave \$100,000 for the new Protestant Episcopal Church in Madison-ave., up near Eighty-thind or Eighty-fourth-st. The faliner is a great blow to her. The Housemans formerly fived in this city, but they have removed, some settling in Massachusetts and others up a considerable money. their business, and they never lost a cent through formerly hved in this city, but they have removed, some settling in Massachusetts and others up along the Hudson. Mrs. C. A. Atwell, who loses a considerable sum, lives at Poughkeepsie; she was the wife of Judge Barcalo, of that place, before she married Mr. Atwell. She is a widow living on her means. She is the sister of Miss Catherine Talman and the niece of Miss Caroline."

STATEMENT OF A BROTHER OF MR. CROWELL, Theodore Crowell, a brother of Gilbert L., is a weigher in South-st. He has lost a small sum through his brother's mining operations. He said last evening: "About a year or so ago I took 100 shares of Empire Mine stock. It was then selling much higher than it is now. I cannot say that I was solicited to invest in it by my brother. But I had solicited to invest in it by my brother. But I had great confidence in his business capacity, and seeing him put money in the enterprise, I concluded to do so. I had some money that I was not using at the time and I bought the stock. I never examined the property and know nothing about its condition. I put my money in it on a venture, just as I would have done in any other mining exterprise. I have paid two or three assessments, but my whole loss I timk will fall below \$1,100. The mine has been a very expensive one on account of the extensive pumping works required to keep it clear of water. The Oniario Mill is bothered with water the same way. I have no idea as to how much mopey has been way. I have no idea as to how much money has been sunk in the property."

MR. CROWELL'S LIFE IN ARLINGTON. A TRIBUNE reporter went to Arlington last night to inquire into soule features of Mr. Croweil's career and also to secure, if possible, an explanation of his failure and the causes that led to it from Mr. Cro well himself. In the latter effort he was frustrated at the outset by a report that Mr. Crowell was mitted to his care and to an extent that he could never hope to make good.

His friends advised him to make an assignment at once for the benefit of his creditors. This was the only fair way, and then the exact amount of his liabilities and assets could be ascertained. He accordingly made an assignment to Joseph Parker, a lawyer of this city, who lives at Arlingan, a suburb of Newark, N. J., and Edward Allaire, of Red Bank, N. J. The assignment was recorded in Hudson County, N. J.

The assets of Mr. Crowell consist of a house and lot in West Fifty-third-st., between Eighth and Nunth aves., this city, and improved and unim—

at the outset by a report that Mr. Crowell was seriously ill and under the care of Dr. Skinned that the outset by a report that Mr. Crowell was seriously ill and under the care of Dr. Skinned that the only ill and under the care of Dr. Skinned that the had made an assignment that under the care of Dr. Skinned that under the car

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THE IRISH AGITATION.

SPEECHES IN THE COMMONS. QUESTIONS AND NOTICES-PARNELL ON THE WORK-ING OF THE CRIMES ACT - POINTS OF HIS SPEECH-HIS AMENDMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 26 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon Baron de Worms questioned Lord Hartington, War Secretary, with the view of showing that differences existed between Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade, on the subject of local self-government in Ireland. Lord Hartington, in reply, read extracts from speeches of Mr. Chamberlain showing that the latter has not spoken of immediate legislation. He regretted that there should be an opinion that differences existed. He left it to both sides of the House to judge of the correctness of the opmion

from the tenor of the speeches. Mr. Sullivan, member for Westmeath, gave notice that he would ask for the immediate release from prison of Mr. Harrington, who has just been elected member for Westmeath.

Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, denied that James Carey, the informer, had been " interviewed" before he went on the witness stand.

Lord Hartington declined to give Sir Stafford Northcote a day for discussing a motion asking for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the release of Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly from Kilmainham Jail. Sir Stafford Northcote said that he would take time to consider the course he should pursue.

MR. PARNELL MOVES HIS AMENDMENT. Mr. Parnell then moved his amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, attacking the Executive in Ireland for the administration of the Crimes act. The language of the amendment is very violent. It refers to "unjust

In moving the amendment Mr. Parnell said that if there had been any reduction in the number of outrages in Ireland it was only because the people were being kept down by the brutal, terrible Coercion act administered in a bratal, terrible way. He pointed to the fact that hardly any persons arrested under the Curfew clause had been convicted, and proceeded to show that the power of arrest had been abused. He complained of the conduct of Irish judges, who, he said, were mostly appointed for political reasons and were, therefore, unfit to try political cases. When the people saw that juries were packed and the judges turned Crown prosecutors, all sympathy with law and order was destroyed and the people inevitably became abettors of crime. If the Government after the Phonix Park murders were committed had relied on the sympathy of the people instead of upon a tyranpical act, Ireland would have been pacified.

Mr. Parpell protested against the proclamation of neetings and the presecution of the press. Freedom of speech, he said, did not exist in Ireland. In the Hynes and other murder cases the juries were omposed almost exclusively of Protestants, Castle tradesmen or acquaintances of Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant. The administration of the law was detested by everybody. He defied the Government to continue to govern Ireland without the sympathy of the people. The amendment of the Land act was urgent, though even that would not quench the spirit of frish nationality. He believed that Mr. Chamberlain was one of the few English members who correctly appreciated the Irish ques-tion.

This remark was greated with ironical cheers. Mr. Parnell said that the Government had now a great opportunity to restore peace and order in Ireland. He was confident of victory, having a million of Irish in America behind him.

REPLYING TO PARNELL'S CHARGES. The Right Hon. Andrew Porter, Attorney-General for Ireland, replied, condemning the bringing of charges without evidence. He appealed to the House to decide whether or not Mr. Parnell's argunents justified his atrocious charges against the lovernment. He then proceeded to rebut the

ments justified his afrection charge of party-packing.

The speaker explained that that there more Protestants than Catholies upon the juries, because the Protestants constituted a majority of the whole panel. Earl Spencer, he said, would no more think of interfering with the trials in Ireland than he would with those in English courts.

Mr. Parnell's amendment was rejected by a vote of 133 to 15.

THE NEWS FROM DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Feb. 26 .- It is reported that when the trials of the men charged with the Phonix Park nurders are concluded, James Carey, the informer, will be tried upon a charge of a serious character. The police, it is known, have obtained information that the names of six men have already been enrolled to fill the gaps in the ranks of the Irish Invincibles made by the arrest of its members for the

murders in Dublin. If the Grand Jury of County Waterford find a true bill against Mr. Biggar, member of Parliament for County Cavao, on the charge of using seditious

language, the Crown will apply for a change of venue to Dublin.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander of the British Army, has written to the commander of the troops in Ireland, highly praising the men for their conduct, and the way in which they have performed

A WARRANT FOR SHERIDAN'S ARREST. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The State Department

has received from Mr. West, the British Minister, an application for the extraction of P. J. Sheridan, accused of complicity in the Phonix Park murders. The application was granted, as is usual in all such cases.

The practice is to grant the writ desired on the application of the representative of the Government from which the request comes. The warrant is given to the Minister, who usually works through counsel and the local police at the point where the

alleged criminal is supposed to be.

When arrested the accused man is taken before a United States Commissioner, who hears the application for extradition. There is a right of apeal to the United States District Judge. Sometimes the question is argued before the District and Circuit Judges together. The State Department always has claimed the right to review partment always has claimed the right to review the decision, but the courts practically decide whether or not a case has been made out for extra-dition. This case is one into which political con-siderations can hardly enter. The charge is of com-plicity in murder, and the only question to be decided is whether or not good grounds are shown for the surrender of the accused man.

ffice of The Irish World, where he is employed, by a TRIBUNE reporter. In answer to a question whether he had had any official announcement of an application for his extradition, Mr. Sheridan replied in the negative; Ali I know about it," said he, " is what appears in the wspapers this afternoon: I har fly credit the report, and am inclined to think it is only a rumor, for such a proceeding would be very strange on England's part. But I'm advised not to say anything about the matter, for I would only be forestalling my own defence. I have

for I would only be forestating my own decision. I have been anticipating this for some time and am quite prepare it o meet the question and make my defence. More than tols I caunot say at present."

Mr. Sheridan seemed somewhat nervous, and he had the appearance of a man excited, but endeavoring to conceal his rectings. During the afternoon Mr. Sheridan received a number of calls from frieads and admirers who came to learn the truth of the report.

THE MAYOR DECLINES TO PRESIDE. The Irish Confederation of America had a emonstration last evening at Cooper lustitute to start a fund in aid of the distressed people in Ireland. Mayor Edson was expected to preside, but at the last mirute sent an excuse, stating that he had heard that the meeting was to discuss Irish politics, and as Mayor he would have to refuse in that case to occupy the chair. The letter declining was read amid marked expressions of disapproval from the 2,000 persons present, and all absequent references to the Mayor during the Letters of regret were read from Senator Jones, of Florida; Dr. Talmage, who referred in his letter to "that

Murphy, of Galway, the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, ex-Senator Ecclesine, and James R-dpath. There were Irish na-tional sones and recitations. A resolution was passed that for the United States to surrender P. J. Sheridan to the British Government would be cowardice. About \$1,000 was collected, which will be immediately sent to

INDICTED FOR THE MILWAUKEE FIRE.

SCHILLER ARRAIGNED FOR SETTING FIRE TO THE NEWSALL HOUSE-MORE INDICTMENTS EX-PECTED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 26 .- The Grand Jury in the Newhall House case agreed this afternoon on true bill against Schiller, the former lessee of the bar-room in the hotel, indicting him for arson. The indictment contains three counts. The first count charges the prisoner with wilfully, maliciously and felontously setting fire to the Newhall House during the night of January 10, causing the death of a number of persons whose names are given. The prisoner's counsel insisted upon an immediate arraignment. Schiller was taken to court almost unobserved. The court was crowded when the prisoner entered, but no signs of any disturbance were discernible. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and his counsel asked for his admittance to bail, remarking that the plea might formally be withdrawn if a motion to quash the indictment should be determined upon. The Court fixed the bail at \$10,000 and the prisoner was taken back to jail. Towards evening the indictment of Schiller was the general talk, but no threats against the prisoner were heard. The sheriff and police have taken precau heard. The sheriff and police have taken passages tionary measures to guard the jail, which, to all appearances, will be superfluous. The Grand Jury is still in session considering the re-possibility of the owners and the manager of the hotel. It is believed indictments for manslanghter will be returned against Na-h, Antis let and Night Clerk Delaney. The labors of the Grand Jury will not be finished before next week. Delaney. The labors of the finished before next week.

THE ARREST OF GEORGE C. BARBER.

HE SAYS THAT THE GUILTY PERSONS ESCAPED WHEN THEY HEARD OF HIS TROUBLE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Philadelphia, Feb. 26.—George C. Barber, se of forzed bonds of the Albany and Susquehauna Railroad Company, bad a hearing before Magistrate Martin to-day and was held in \$1,500 bail for a further hearing. The prosecution introduced the evidence of Mr. Whelen, of Townsend, Whelen & Co., and W. L. M. Phelps, treasurer of the railroad company, to prove that the bonds were forgeries, and that the defendant had offered them for sale. Barber found a bondsman, and before leaving the magistrate's office said to The Trib-une correspondent: "It was a mistake to arrest me, for if I had been allowed to go to Mr. Whelen's office on Saturday the efficers would have got the right persons As soon as they heard that I was arrested they left the town, and the result is they are still free. They knew, of course, that it was their bonds in question as soon as the place of arrest was mentioned, for they had Whelen's ceipt for them. The bonds came to me through Holmes G. Keily, a broker on Fourth-st. below Chest. nut, and I tried to negotiate them ust as an ordinary busi-ness transaction. I asked Mr. Whelen for \$7,000 ness transaction. I asked Mr. Whelen for \$7,000 because I thought the bonds were genuine, and I considered them at his price worth \$10,000. The bonds were brong to me first on February 20, and I visited several brokers' offices in Chestnutst, with them before proposing to sell them to Townsend, Whelen & Co. At ne place was there any objection made to them or any intimation given that they were not all right. Holmes G. Kelly, who was present at the hearing, said that there was no doubt about Barber's honesty, and that he had given him the bords in good faith to negotiate for him. He had received them from persons who were introduced to him as reputable, and endeavored to sell them without a suspicion that they were not all right.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company formally gave notice to the Stock Exchange yesterday of th existence of the forged bonds of 1885, of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, which are guaranteed by the ca al company. that probably holders of the latter company said that probably holders of the Albany and Susquebanna bonds would be invited to present their bonds for examination in order to det runne the possibility of any of the forced bonds having got in circulation. It is not thought, however, that this is the case

SEVENTY LUMBERMEN POISONED.

STRYCHNINE USED BY MISTAKE FOR BAKING POWDER. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 26.-A lumberman, Alfred Everson, arrived to-day from Manistee and reported to Captain John Fitzgerald that seventy men had been poisoned to death on Sunday in a lumber camp near Giencoe, Mich. A new cook had just begun work, and the first batch of biscuits he mixed with a can of strychnine used to poison rolves. He mistook the poison for baking powder. The biscuits were eaten by every man in the camp, and seventy out of eighty died in horrible agony. No physician was near and nobody familiar with antidotes was at hand. The story seems imrobable, but is given for what it is worth. Captain Fitzg raid says that the news comes from trustworthy source and he believes that it is true. The camp is twenty miles from telegraphic communication in the lorest.

KILLING HIS WIFE WITH RAT POISON.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 26 .- A horrible murder was perpetrated in Chesterfield County on Satur-day night. About a year ago E. J. Terrey, a farmer, rried a worthy young woman, but has since fallen in love with another woman. As the divorce laws in this ate have been abolished, Terrey resorted to a sure d quicker plan to make himself a free man. He pur used a box of "Rough on Ra's," which he mixed with quantity of whiskey. On saturiny night, his wife being nuwell, he gave her a drink of the mixture, and then fled. On Sunday moraing the neighbors found Mrs. Terroy in bed dead.

TRICHINOSIS IN A FAMILY.

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 26 .- Five chilfren in the family of David Suitivan, of Pine Grove, silivan County, were attacked with trichinosis a short time ago from eating raw pork. One of the children died and two are not expected to live. The first symptoms were vomiting and internal pains.

OPPOSED TO CONVICT LABOR.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 26 .- A large masspeeting was held in the City Hall to-night by manufac turers and their employes, who have joined together it opposition to prison contract labor. Charles 8. Baker member of the Assembly, presided, and speeches were made by ex-Senator Raines, Assemblyman Healy, Mr. Blair of New-York, and others. The determination was expressed that the contract system must be abolished at this session of the Legislature and not be put off to another year under pretext of continuing the off to another year under pretext of continuing the legislative investigation. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that under the contract system prison labor was soid so cheaply and used in operating machinery as to impoverish honest in bor; that the contract system imposes a tax for punishing crime and supporting criminals on honest abor, which is roinously affected, instead of on the property and community against which the crime was committed; that the Legislature should enter laws abolishing the contract system of employing prisoners at hard labor devised at once to punish crime and beacht the community at large, and prombining the importation of malefactors to make this State a penal colony.

FUNERAL OF DR. CHADBOURNE.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 26.-The funeral rvices of the late Dr. Paul A. Chadbourne were held in the Congregational Church this afternoon. A large umber of Williams College students was present. The pail-bearers were Professors Perry, Dodd, Fernald and afford, the Rev. N. il. Eggleston and Keyes Danforth. Addresses were made by President Carter, Professor Bassett, of the Agricultural College; Professor Brad-ley, of Albany, for the alumni; James White, for the trustees, and ex-President Hopkins, for Williams Col-lege. The students followed the body to the grave.

A FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 26,-While Henry Bachman, William Schait and William Gable, driver boys at Mount Pleasant colliery, were taking their mules out of the mine stable this morning an explosion of fire laud for whose deliverance all good people pray"; W. E. Robinson, S. S. Cox. Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Governor Ludiow, of New-Jersey, and Daniel Dough erty. Short speeches were made by the Rev. Pather

explosion occured and the concussion caused the door to close suddenly, killing him instantly. Schadt and Gable were considerably bruised. It is supposed that the ex-plosion was caused by the fall of the roof as no miners were working near the place of the accident.

INSANE PATIENTS BRUTALLY TREATED

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 26 .- The Dixmont Insane Asylum Investigation was resumed to-day. The morning session was entirely taken up with the test nony of D. C. C. Carcoll, an inmate in 1879. He refused to take medicine, and was knocked down, kicked and choked. After the second day he never received any more abuse, but he saw plenty of others maltreated. Harper, an attendant, appeared to have a special distike for one Myers, and abused him on all occasions. One day another patient struck Myers, and knocked him against a bench, when Harper struck knocked him against a bench, when Harper struck Myers on the back with a buckle and chased him into a cell. Harper had a bunch of keys with which he used to strike the pitients' faces. The straw ticks were not changed, and often they were coaced with fifth. One Swanson, a patient, tost a sock and could not find it, Jamison, an attendant, said he would make him find it, and struck him. They clinched and fell, Swanson on top. Jaamisen kicked Swanson about the body in a brutal manner. The latter went into a fit and Jamison left him lying on the floor.

THE AUGUSTINIAN SOCIETY FAILURE.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 26.-Attachments confinue to be placed on the property of the Augustinian Society despite the implied threat of the Executive Committee that no subscriptions will be called for unless the suits already entered are discontinued and some others instituted. Turce attachments have been served on Archbishop Williams, of Boston, who ex officio con trols the Catholic Church property of this diocese. It trols the Catholic Church property of this diocese. It seems now as though the Augustinian Society will be forced into insolvency. The subscriptions thus far toward reheving the indebtedness amount to \$3,300. Special attachments have also been made on the real estate recently conveyed by the society to Michael Carney, Peter Hallban, James McEvoy and J. D. Mahany.

Thoy, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The property owned in Lansingburg by the Augustinian Society of Lawrence, which suspended payment, comprises \$L. Augustine's Church, parsonage and achool-house, worth unail \$50,000.

SUITS AGAINST STATE OFFICIALS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26 .- A Vicksburg dispatch to The Times-Democrat reports that the State Revnue Agent has brought suit against the estate of A. J. Flannagan, ex-sheriff of Warren County, for sums license taxes; also for \$25,000 to \$30,000 on the official bonds of W. T. Montzomery, the present County Treasurer, for receiving illegal warrants in his settlements of the above taxes. Suns have also been brought avainst the bondsmen of Herman D-uno and C. E. Bent, ex-Circuit Court clerks, for alleged failure to account for moneys received as heense and docket fees; and against the Board of Supervisors.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26 .- A San Bernardino dispatch says that a mysterious murder has been discovered near Riverside, this county. Mrs. O'Brien, of Los Angeles, went riding with Mr. McDowell and his wife on January 31. Yesterday the body of Mrs. O'Brien was found partly buried, bearing marks of violence. McDowell has been arrested. It is reported that Mrs. McDowell told of the crime, which was committed through some motives of jealousy.

A NATIONAL-BANK SUSPENDED.

ERIE, Penn., Feb. 26.-The First National Bank of Union Mills, of Union City, this county, closed its loors on Saturday. It is bolleved that the depositors will be pa d in full, but the stockhollers will lose some thing. The suspension is thought to be due to a depreci-ation in the value of real estate. The capital was \$50,000. The October statement showed a surplus and of nearly \$17,000, and deposits amounting to \$165,000.

THE PHANTOM WINS TWO RACES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 26.-The official races of the New Hamburg Ice Boat Club closed to-day. Both the active and non-active contests were won by the Phantom, the former in 27 minutes and the latter in 25 minutes. The course was sixteen miles. Four unies of the latter race were sailed in 3 minutes and 52 seconds. The boating is splendid, both here and at New-Ham-

MACE AND SLADE IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb 26.-Mace and his Maori gave a spirited boxing exhibition in this city to-night.

There was no police interference. The audience contained a number of persons of distinction. The Maori was greatly a mired, but the general opinion seems to be that he will prove no match for sulivan. A check the recess Mr. Blackburn's appeal was for \$2,500 was exhibited to the anthence as money for a match with Sull van for \$5,000 a side

THE FAILURE OF ALLEN & CO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 .- The assignee of . W. T. Allen & Co., greeers, has completed the schedule of the firm's assets and liabilities. It shows the liabilities to be \$350,000; the assets, in stock, \$145,000; in accounts, \$200,000, of which \$150,000 is considered good.

A CONTRACTOR MISSING. Springfield, Mass., Feb. 26.-John Good-

win, of Cateopee, age fifty. a well-known contractor, has been missing a week. He received a \$2,000 check from the Chicopee Manufacturing Company and said he was was going to Gibertville, where \$5,000 more was due him. Since then he has not been seen.

MARGARET MATHER IMPROVING.

Boston, Feb. 26 .- The condition of Marcaret Mather, the actress, has much improved since yes-terday, and she will probably recover.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Gamer had been found alive, which is utterly without fountation.

A STRIKE OF WEAVERS ENDED.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb., 26, — does of the striking weavers at the Artington Cotton Mills returned to work to-day on the company's terms but with the promise of an advance if the market should improve.

OFFICERS OF A COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

PHHADELPHIA, Pen., Feb. 26.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company this afterneon the following officers were elected: Presioent, John Bildile: secretary at d treasurer, Charles Mirton, jr., directors, John Bildile, Jacob J. Joses, Israel Morris, Charles Hartshoren. Whitam F. Jones, Israel W. Morris and Richard H. Downing.

A THREE-MASTED SCHOONER LAUNCHED.

BATH, Me., Feb. 26.—Goss and Sawver, ship builders, to-day launched the three masted schooler Leander Beebe, ther gross tounage is 71% tons and L. V. Beebe, of Green Point, is the managing owner and master.

INFRINGEMENT AND LIBEL SUITS SETTLED.

Franklin, is the managing owner and master.

INFRINGEMENT AND LIBER SUITS SETTLED.
CONCORD, N. H., Foo. 26.—Waster At eq., (
Franklin, has soid to the Abel Monafacturing Company, I
Lacoma, his patents of the narrowing kultting machine for the suits for infringement of Aike
against Abel, and also the libel suit of Abel against Aikon.

against Abel, and also the libel suit of Abel against Alken.

THE CASE OF EX-TREASURER POLK.

NASHVILLE, Fenio, Fen. 28.—The case of exTreasurer Polk was called in the Criminal court to-day, but
was continued owing to the dimess of the prisoner.

PAS ORAL RELATIONS DISSOLVED.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 26.—The Eccessias ical Countcil this afternoon assented to the dissolution of the pastoral
relation of the dev. George Harris with the Cantral Congrecarfound Church. Mr. Harris has accepted a professorship in

garional thures. Ar. Harris has accepted a grocessorally in the Andover Theological Seminary.

JONES AND LAUGHLINS NOT EMBARRASSED.

PITTSRURG, Penn. Feo. 26.—The rumor that the fron firm of Jones & Langhlins, of this city, had failed is entirely without foundation. Cashiar senily, of the First National Bank, where the firm does a large business, says National Bank, where the firm does a large business, says had fonce & Langhlins are worth from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 above their liabilities. They are not borrowers and have no maper out.

one above their haddines in paper out.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Charles E. Poucher. Jr., of Now.York, was convicted of grand larceny this evening the was arrested several months ago for having passed worthless drafts upon several business from and individuals. After his arrest it was found that he was wanted for a like offence in Albany, New York and Beston.

A GISL ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY A BOY.

PHIADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—While Joseph Clymer, age fource it was handing a revolver, this morning it was accidentally discharged, the ball taking effect in the left breas of frimma Hassett, age fourceen, inflicting a dangerous wound. Young Clymer was arrested.

ARRESTED FOR PERSONATING A DEAD MAN.

wound. Young Crymer was arrested.

ARRESTED FOR PERSONATING A DEAD MAN.
PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 26.—William Helioram, who
is alleged to have personated Thomas Michael, who died it
April last, in order to obtain \$5,000 benefit from the America
Loging of Honor, was arrested this evening and held in
\$5,000 build for a hearing. \$5.000 ball for a hearing.

CARPENTERS WANTING MORE PAY.

HILSDALE, N. J., Feb. 26.—Six carpenters ployed at the repair shops of the New-Jersey and New-Railroad Company, at inlistate, Hergen County, quite this morning, after having been retused an advance of w from \$1.87\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$2.25\(\frac{1}{2}\) a day.

BOSTON, Feb. 25 a day.

THE FAILURE OF ELY & CO.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—A moeting of creditors of the firm of Ely & Co., dry-goods dealers, of January anniesonville, Conn., was held in Boston this alternoon. The liabilities are \$62.000, half in Boston and half in New York. The nominal assets are \$71,000.

BOSTON, Feu. 26.— The Aldermen to-night removed city Architect Clough (Rep.) and elected Charles J. Bateman (Dem.) his successor. J. H. Ricker (Rep.) was elected City Collector, which is a promotion to the place left vacant by the resignation of Collector Sherwin.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL AND GENERAL TOPICS.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR TARIFF REVISION-NEW-YORK OFFICES-RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL TAXATION -THE PRESIDENT ASKED FOR INFORMATION-THE FISHERIES TREATY.

An attempt was made by the Republicans in the House, yesterday, to pass the Reed resolution with a view of sending the Senate Tariff bill to a conference committee. The Democrats resisted and defeated the attempt, with the assistance of some Republicans and through the absence of others. The dispute of the Lowville Post Office was ended, yesterday, by the confirmation of Scott. A TRIBUNE correspondent points out the probable effects of a failure by the President to appoint successors to Naval Officer Burt and Surveyor Graham. It is now estimated that the total internal revenue receipts of the present fiscal year will fall very little short of those of last year. The Senate yesterday passed the Van Wyck resolution calling upon the President for information touching the alleged agreement of the Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy at Lima, to make a joint effort to bring about peace between Chili and Peru.

REPUBLICAN DEFEAT IN THE HOUSE.

THE REED RESOLUTION, INTENDED TO SEND THE SENATE TARIFF BILL TO A CONFERENCE. RE-JECTED, AFTER A SEVERE STRUGGLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- The Democrate in the House managed to score another blunder to-day, by resorting to dilatory tactics in order to postpone a yote upon the the resolution proposed by the Com-mittee on Rules to put the Tariff bill on its way to a conference committee. The reasonableness of the proposition to send the Senate bill to a conference was fully shown by the action of the Senate to-day in requesting the return of the bill in order that certain "clerical errors" might be corrected - the granting of which request was not seriously objected to, although scores of Representatives were ready three days ago to pass the measure "without the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t." So loud was the clamor to do this that judicious Republicans actually feared at one time that the rules would be suspended for the purpose. It is now pretty well understood that something more than the correction of mere clerical errors is required to make the Senate bill safe or satisfactory to the country.

The Democratic "Committee of Safety" held meeting this morning, and decided that the Democrats should present a solid front in opposition to the new rule. It was understood that this opposition should not be carried to the extent of breaking the quorum, however, by a refusal of the Democrats to vote. When Mr. Reed called up the report of the Committee on Rules, this afternoon, Mr. Carlisle promptly raised the question of consideration and was supported by the solid Democratic vote. Mr. Reed's motion was carried-134 to 126. Messrs. Bayne and Miller, of Pennsylvania, Jorgensen, Darrel and Pre-cott were the only Republicans who voted in the negative. Two dilatory motions were then made by Democrats, both of which were promptly voted down. Mr. Blackburn then raised a question of order against the resolution and made a vigorous speech. To his surprise no Republican thought it worth while to reply, and the speaker promptly overruled the point of order. From this decision Mr. Blackburn appealed, but before the yeas and nays could be taken the proceedings were

interrupted by the daily recess. It appeared to be the purpose of the Democrats to waste as much time as possible in a mild sort of filibustering, so as to postpone as long as practicable the sending of the bill to a conference committee. In view of the short time remaining everyody recognizes the imperative necessity of getting the bill into conference at once, if anything is to be issed by a vote of 116 to 95. The previous question was then ordered-121 to 105. The only Republican who voted in the negative was Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Carlisle spoke briefly against the resolution, which he denounced as a "monstrous proposition." A motion by him to recommit the resolution with instructions, provoked a brisk discussion on a point of order made by Mr. Reed. Another hour was thus wasted, and then, when the Speaker sustained the point of order, Mr. Carlisle appealed from his decision, and

and then, when the Speaker sustained the point of order, Mr. Cartisle appealed from his decision, and the Democrats insisted upon a yea and nay vote on the app-al, thus wasting a haif hour more.

The debate on the merits of the resolution was very animated; Messrs. Cox. Blackburn and House denounced it as a crime and an outrage, and eheted applaase from the Democrats as they blustered and deciared that this "monstrous outrage" should never be consummated it they could pievent it by withholding their votes. This was an indication that the Democrats had already broken their sensible resolution not to filiouster. Messrs. Reed and Kasson made forcible speeches in favor of the resolution, and clearly exposed the insincerity and inconsistency of the Democrats, at the same time giving cogent reasons why it should be adooted. The ayes and mays were demaded by the Democrats, and then all save eight of them refused to vote. As soon as the result was announced—120 to 20—a dozen Democrats shouled: "No quorum," and a all of the House was ordered. The Democrats who voted on the resolution—all in the negative—were Messis. Beach. Ermentrout, Hardenberg, Ladd, Morse, Speer Whitthorns and Wise of Pennsylvania. The Republicans who voted in the negative.

There were enough Republican absentees to have changed the result had they been present. They were: Messrs, Belford, Bowman, Camp. Cornell, Crowley, Crapo, Dwight, Houk, Marsh, Mason, Pachece Ryan. Scrauton, Skinner, D. C. Smith, E. B. Tsylor, W. G. Thompson, Updegraff Van H. rn, Wait and Young—twenty-one in all. If seven of them had been present to vote the resolution would have carried. One or two of the absentees are ill, and Mr. Skinner, of New-York, was called some several days ago by the serious illness of his brother.

The call of the House showed the presence of 235 Representatives. The Democrats then succeeded, with the help of a few Republicans, in carrying a

Representatives. The Democrats then succeeded, with the help of a few Republicans, in carrying a motion to adjourn. This puts a bad face upon the prespects of the Tariff bill.

THE LOWVILLE CONTEST ENDED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The contest over the Lowville Post Office was brought to an end to-night by the confirmation of Scott, who never left the office, to succeed Lamphere, who never held it. A week ago the case was taken up in the Post Office Committee of the senate, and senator Miller was directed to re-port Scott's nomination favorably. He did so

port Scott's nomination playorably. He did so in the executive assists this evening, but in a anorapsech ent-red his personal protest against the confirmation, declaring that such action would be contrary to the will of the people of Lowville, as well as confirmation will of the people of Lowville, as well as confirmed without a division.

The nominations of several other postmasters were also confirmed. Other confirmations were as follows:
John 5, italiston, of Virginia, to be collector of Internal nevenue, Fourth District, Virginia.

Indian Agents—John Smith, for the Indians of the Warm springs arency, Oregon; Francis M. Wadaworts, Silect Agency, Oregon.

John Marphy to be Register of the Land Office at Harrison, Ark.

RESPECTING NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—If the President does not nominate successors to Messrs. Burt and Graham before the adjournment of the Senate, these officers will have to serve until next winter or persons whom the President may appoint during recess must serve without pay until they have been confirmed by the Senate. At least such is the construction put upon the law by Treasury officials. Section 1,761 of the Revised Statutes says: "No money shall be paid from the Treasury as salary to any person appointed during the recess of the Sedate to fill a vacancy in any existing office, if the vacancy existed